

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent

OF

The Florida Hospital for the
Insane

For The Years 1905-1906.



CAPITAL PUBLISHING CO., State Printer



TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

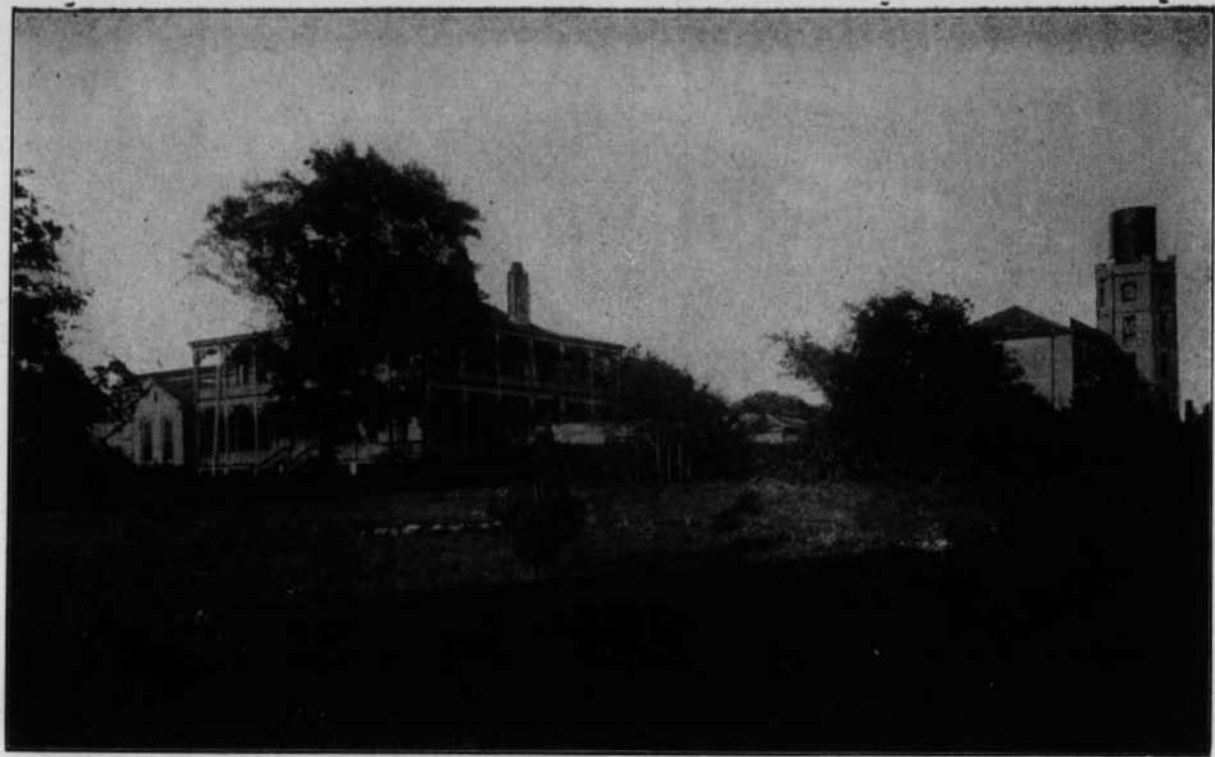
1907

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

N. B. Broward, Chairman.....Governor.
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A. C. CroomComptroller.
William H. Ellis.....Attorney General.
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W. H. Holloway.....Supt. of Public Instruction.
Tallahassee, Florida.

B. F. Whitner, Superintendent, Chattahoochee, Florida.
R. L. Goodbred, M. D., Chief Physician.
J. H. Randolph, M. D., Asst. Physician.
W. H. Carter, D. D., L.L.D., Chaplain.



Office.

Superintendent's Residence.

Water Tower.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT FLORIDA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Chattahoochee, Fla., Jan. 1, 1907.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, Tallahassee, Fla.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the affairs and management of this institution for the biennial period just closed.

Being in charge only from March 24, 1905, this report can only show my personal knowledge of hospital affairs from that date, instead of the entire biennial period of which a report is required by law. From data on hand, however, tabular statements were prepared, showing admissions, discharges, deaths, furloughs, etc., as well as other necessary information which will be found attached hereto.

There were present January 1, 1905, 710 patients. Admissions during that year, 248; deaths, discharges and furloughs, 263; present December 31, 695. Admissions in 1906 were 257; deaths, discharges and furloughs, 243, leaving present December 31, 717. Adding the 85 on furlough at this date we have now belonging to the hospital a total of 792, which shows a net increase during the two years of 46.

The average population for 1905 was 704.58, and for 1906, 714.41.

The percentage of deaths, discharges, maintenance, etc., will be found by reference to the attached tables.

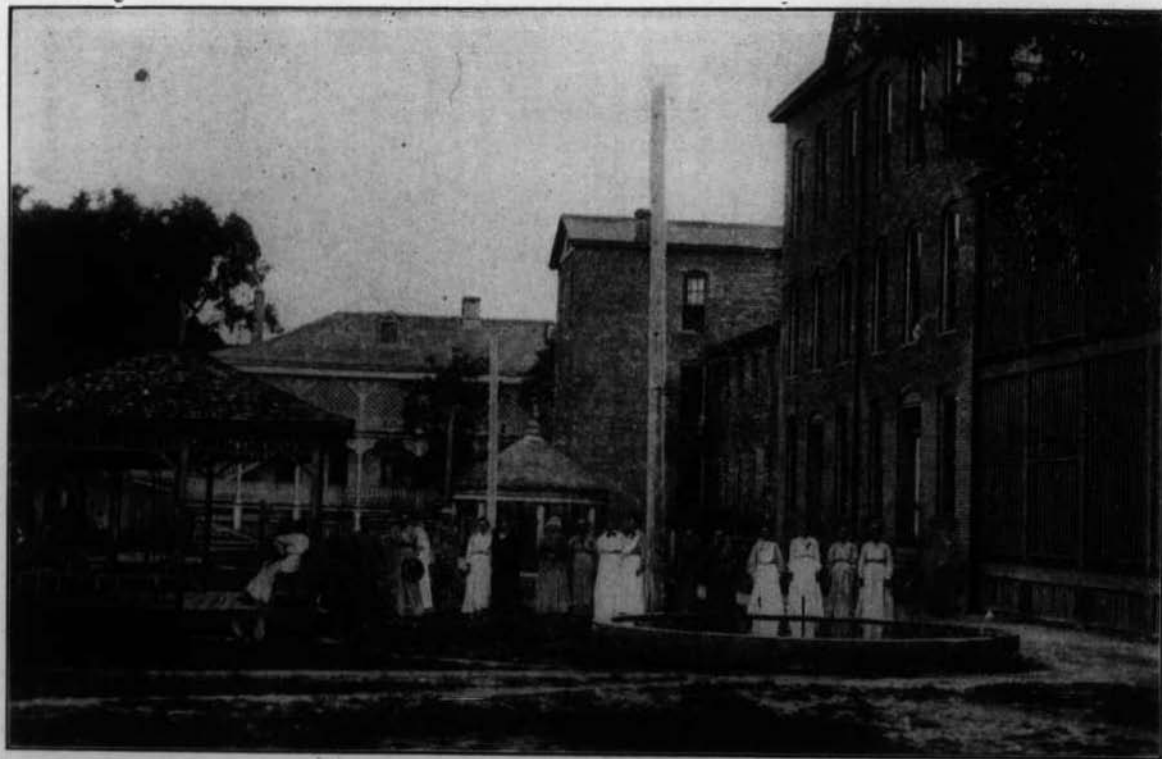
The health of the institution has been very good. There has been very little sickness attributable to malarial or other local causes, and considering the class of patients under treatment, and the circumscribed area occupied by them, the death rate has not been high. We fortunately had no epidemic. There was smallpox in the adjacent village, against which precautionary measures were successfully taken. There were some cases of the mumps, but none serious enough to cause us alarm or the patients much inconvenience.

There was but one employe to die during the term. This was Miss Jane McIntosh, an estimable lady whose long and satisfactory service, probably the longest of any here, rendered her a most valued attache, and one whose loss will long be keenly felt.

After being here but a short time, it was evident that several improvements and betterments were imperative. I sent to your honorable body a report supplementary to that of my predecessor (which was never printed), calling their attention to these matters, and making recommendations in that connection. The action taken and its result will be found discussed under the head of Improvements.

The constantly increasing value of timber for lumber, and the great difficulty of getting a sufficient supply of wood cut for steaming purposes, induced me to ask the Board for permission to make an experimental purchase of coal. This was granted and 33 cars were purchased from various mines. The experiment was a decided success, as we find coal (if bought in the warm season while cheapest), will cost no more than wood, and is a great deal more reliable and satisfactory. It seems extravagance to use any trees for fuel which would make good lumber. For years the timber on the hospital lands has been cut for rail fencing, fuel, etc., until the supply has been visibly affected. The short-leaf pine does not make good fuel when green, and there is not enough labor available for us to keep far enough ahead of the consumption for wood to season. I have become satisfied, beyond doubt, that it is best to use a certain amount of coal, utilizing, of course, the tops of stock logs, fallen timber, slabs and sawdust as far as they will go.

For some years the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad has maintained a spur track a little more than half a mile from the hospital, and all our supplies, when purchased in carload lots, have been hauled from that point. In bad weather the steep clay hills are almost impassable for loaded teams, and in view of the necessity of ultimately adopting coal for steaming purposes, I have taken up with this company negotiations looking to the extension of this spur up to and within the hospital inclosure. The railroad authorities have promised to send their engineers to look over the ground and see if such an extension is desirable and practicable. As soon as their proposition is received, I shall transmit same to the Board for consid-



View of Convalescent White Female Yard.

eration. If this could be done at not too great a cost it would save a great deal in hauling, and avoid exposure by teams and men in bad weather.

As hitherto called to your attention, the sewer and water system of the hospital are in bad condition, and in pursuance of your authority, supplies have been ordered to renew both. The water piping has been in use for many years, and even when originally installed was of inferior material, and with the increasing demands on account of growth of the institution, it is imperative to renew the entire system. When this is done we will have ample fire protection, as the deep well referred to elsewhere affords the supply, and our pumping facilities are sufficient to put any desired pressure directly on the mains.

The question of labor, both in the wards and mechanical department, has become a perplexing one. The reason for the difficulty we are experiencing in procuring the necessary help, especially in the male wards, is obvious. The great demand for labor in other fields, where the pay is higher, is rendering the situation serious. I can see no other solution than that of offering greater inducements to young men of intelligence and integrity to take service here. This will consist of increase in salaries and some provision for recreation and amusement, during the hours when they are off duty. The absolute absence of the latter is now a serious drawback with us. I have already advanced the salaries of some of them, and as the number of employes has grown with the increasing growth of the hospital, it will account for the increase in the amount of the monthly pay roll.

There being very little land near the institution suitable for trucking purposes, negotiations were entered into with Mrs. M. V. Scull for the purchase of her property, which had been rented and used by the former management for several years. This consists of about 22 acres, on which are two very good houses, one of which is now occupied by the assistant physician. It has been in the possession of the State now for more than a year, pending perfection of titles, and will be a very desirable addition to the hospital domain.

I deem it my duty also to report the material saving to the hospital by reason of the enforcement of the Board's order relating to sending for patients. In September, 1905, in accordance with your instructions, I mailed to

each Board of County Commissioners and each Sheriff a copy of the Board's resolution as printed, and circular letters to the effect that after said date no patients would be sent for except under the conditions specified, but that I would be prepared to continue, as was customary, upon condition that the counties pay the actual expenses of the trip, making no charge for the nurse's time while gone. A number of the Boards of County Commissioners took advantage of this offer, and whenever requested I have sent promptly. The money thus saved to the appropriation enabled me to give the unfortunate persons committed to my care many comforts which would not otherwise have been possible.

That the action of the Board may be fully understood, I desire to insert herein an exact copy of the resolution:

"Resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, September 13th, 1905, in the matter of expenses incurred in transportation of insane patients to the Hospital for Insane at Chattahoochee, Florida.

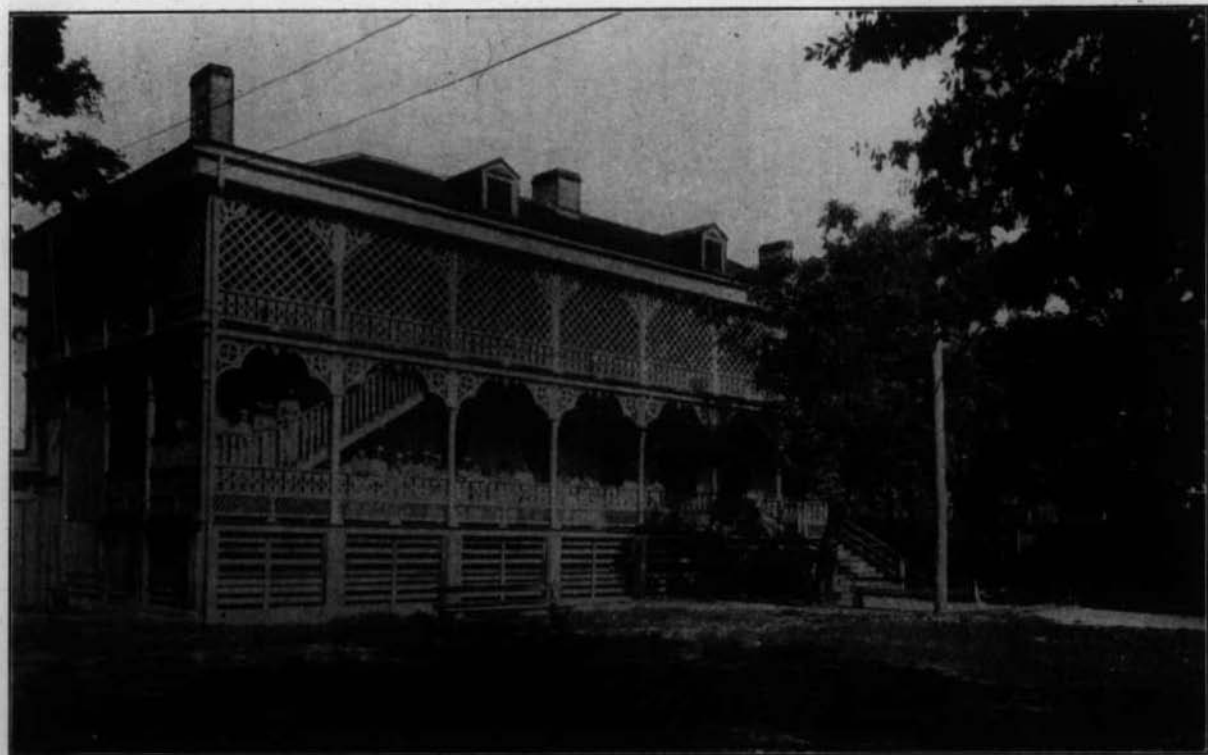
"Whereas, The practice now followed by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, of ordering that the expense of transporting patients adjudged to be insane from the counties where they are so adjudged to the hospital at Chattahoochee, out of the funds appropriated by the Legislature for the maintenance of lunatics, is not in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 4357, Laws of 1895, and imposes a large burden upon the fund designed by the Legislature for the maintenance of lunatics and the comforts and conveniences which it is intended they should have at the hospital; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of October, 1905, the Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane shall receive all persons committed to the hospital at Chattahoochee, Florida.

"That after said date the Superintendent shall not send an attendant for any patient upon receiving notice of the adjudication of such person's insanity, unless the Sheriff or County Commissioners of such county pay the expenses of such attendant from and to the Hospital, and the expenses of such patient to the hospital.

"That the Superintendent forward to each Sheriff of the State and to each Board of County Commissioners in the State a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

"That the Secretary of the Board be, and he is hereby,



Department for Disturbed White Female Patients.

directed to have five hundred copies of the above resolutions printed and forward three hundred copies thereof to the Superintendent of the hospital."

IMPROVEMENTS.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The first recommendation in the special report referred to above, was that for increased accommodations for patients. It was pointed out that certain wards were not only overcrowded, but conditions would grow worse in the near future, thus endangering the comfort and safety of the patients. This was notably the case in the wards for colored men. I suggested the erection of a new building in rear of the present hospital for them. This was to make it possible to remove this class from proximity to the white patients, and also give additional room for the latter by remodeling, refitting and refurnishing the building now occupied by the former, and placing a portion of the white male population in it. This would also enable us to vacate a portion of another building, to allow expansion in the white female department.

After the appropriation by the Legislature of 1905, I submitted estimates of the cost of the proposed improvements, if done by the regular management. Upon considering the question, the Board placed the funds and direction of the improvements in my hands, and after many vexatious delays, the new building will soon be ready for occupancy. It has been planned and built more in accordance with modern ideas as to ventilation, lighting, heating and consequent comfort, than any other building on the premises. It will accommodate 225 patients (present number to occupy it, 167), without crowding, and at the present rate of increase, will take care of that class of patients for the next ten years. The equipment for hot and cold water, toilet and bathing fixtures are of the most modern and durable type. I desire to call your attention to the illustration of same herein, and the table in relation to cost.

STEAM HEATING.

The heating plant, which was installed many years ago when the population was not nearly so great, and the buildings fewer, was in bad repair, and insufficient in size to give the necessary heat. Entirely new mains were laid of greater capacity, and upon improved principles. To meet the additional requirements of this, and extra machinery which had been erected, we purchased and installed a powerful high pressure boiler, at a cost of about \$1,500. This now gives us a battery of two low and one high pressure horizontal return tubular boilers, of a combined capacity of 300-horsepower, which is ample for all requirements. Except for the work to be done in the buildings now soon to be repaired, the heating system is complete.

ICE PLANT.

Owing to the distance from an ice factory and the cost of obtaining an adequate supply of ice, it has been impossible to keep fresh meat, in warm weather, for any length of time. Aside from this, the drinking water was, of course, warm, nor could we at all times have the ice so essential in the treatment of the physically sick. Under authority granted by the Board, an ice plant of a capacity of five tons daily was purchased and installed, adjacent to the power house and dynamo room. Two tons of this is utilized for ice making, two tons for refrigeration, while one ton is held in reserve for future requirements. That is the tank and brine capacity is built upon that basis, although we do not use it all. This gives us an abundance of ice for all purposes, and enables us to keep the supply of fresh meat till it is at its best, besides which we have ready sale for the surplus ice to outside parties.

This has filled a long-felt want, and has proven a great source of comfort to the whole institution and a blessing to the sick and feeble.

SAWMILL, DRYKILN AND PLANER.

In making preparations for building and repairing, and after corresponding with many mill operators in this and adjoining States, it was found impossible to procure the



Recreation Yard for Convalescent White Male Department.

necessary lumber in sufficient quantities or desired qualities for the work. It was, therefore, found almost necessary and certainly desirable to purchase a sawmill and planer, which was done. The cost of this equipment, as will be found by reference to the attached tables, was very little. Prior to this, however, we ascertained the cost of local manufacture, by renting a small mill in the vicinity for a short time. This experiment was so satisfactory that we no longer hesitated, and are now equipped to utilize the excellent timber growing upon the reservation not only for new buildings, but for the many repairs at all times required. We have already made more than a half-million feet of high grade lumber, a great deal of which was kiln-dried and dressed.

WATER WORKS SYSTEM.

As there was not an adequate supply of water for ice making or fire protection, an artesian well was sunken to a depth of 896 feet. The supply from this is greater than will ever be required for all purposes, but after analysis, it was found to be unfit for drinking, or boiler use, on account of salt and lime. I hope, however, to have the well plugged above the inflow of the objectional water and still have an abundant supply. A powerful duplex air compressor was installed at a cost of \$1,400. This has been operated for several hours at the rate of 200,000 gallons per day, with no appreciable tax on the machine or capacity of the well. A large steam pump, already here, was connected, so that water may be raised to the stand pipe for ordinary use, or pressure put directly upon the mains in case of fire.

Thus as soon as the mains themselves are renewed, we will be in good shape to fight a fire, should we be again so unfortunate as to have one.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the other improvements of a less conspicuous nature, yet each of great advantage and benefit, may be noted the following:

LABORATORY—A laboratory is now being provided which will give the physicians facilities for making microscopic and analytical tests, and will greatly aid them in their work.

OFFICE BUILDING—A room has been added to the office building. The single room was not large enough, and in summer, almost unbearable on account of the heat. The new room has not only given ample additional space, but makes the old one quite pleasant and comfortable.

NEW BEDS—There have been purchased 550 new iron hospital beds, white enameled and of latest and best pattern to replace the old wooden beds of antiquity. These were not only crude and uncomfortable, but on account of being such a harbinger of vermin, were otherwise undesirable. The new beds, purchased at a cost of \$5.30 each, including spring mattress, are sanitary, pleasing and inviting.

RESTORATION OF BUILDING DAMAGED BY FIRE—At the time I assumed charge of the institution the white male building, so seriously damaged by the fire of 1904, had not been repaired. This was thoroughly done, so far as the fire damage extended, and in addition there was a galvanized iron cornice placed on the exposed side, to prevent contagion in like manner again. Unfortunately the old buildings are practically all built with wooden cornice, which not only increases the danger of catching fire, but is now becoming so rotted from exposure to the weather as to require extensive repairs. It is the intention of this management to continue replacing the wood with galvanized iron as fast as circumstances require and means permit. There was an unexpended balance of \$127.70 left from the insurance money, which was used as far as it would go in this work, but the principal amount of the cost came from the maintenance appropriation for this period.

PAINT, PIPE AND TOOL SHOPS—We have also erected in the yard devoted to the mechanical department, suitable buildings for a paint shop, pipe and blacksmith shop and a pipe-fitting and tool store room. The work of this department has been systematized and brought under the control of the Chief Engineer, who directs and supervises all work of this nature. The latter two are covered sides and roof with corrugated galvanized iron, and all are great conveniences and improvements.

DAIRY.

The dairy has advanced from the experimental stage to that of undoubted success. The herd has been improved in



Storehouse and Dormitory.

White Female Infirmary.

grade until we now have an average of fully 75 per cent pure Jersey. We have continued the practice of keeping only the healthy heifer calves and either selling or killing the others except two males, which were kept for breeding. With an additional silo and a large shelter shed, recently built, we are in a position to continue, and even improve, the excellent work of this department. The tables attached will convey some idea of the great advantage derived from the maintenance of the herd, which now consists of the following: 40 milch cows, 24 heifer yearlings, 5 heifer calves, 3 males for breeding and 4 oxen. Of the latter, one yoke is used with the log teams and the other, being young steers, are used about the cow lot hauling litter, feed, etc.

FARM.

Although the domain belonging to the institution consists of several hundred acres, comparatively little of it is really suited to farming, because lying on steep hills where fertilizing is unprofitable. On this account and because of the great amount of hauling, both of building material and ordinary supplies, we have confined our farming largely to trucking on the level portions of the reservation. Of this class of produce we have had fairly ample quantities in season, besides raising the necessary velvet beans for pasturage, and green corn for ensilage. The amount of the various produce raised will be found by reference to the proper table.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE.

I feel it my duty to call your particular attention to the great increase in the cost of supplies of all kinds. This advance in prices is not so keenly felt by the public at large, because of advanced wages, and increased opportunities for employment, but, in a place of this nature, where the general era of prosperity does not affect us in the same way, the advance in the cost of all commodities necessitates the most rigid economy at all times. I am gratified that we have been able to keep fairly well within the appropriation, but with the constantly increasing population an increase is imperative. The necessity for paying higher wages will also cause a corresponding increase in the pay roll. This item, within itself, consumes

practically one-third of our entire appropriation, and our expenditures for food, clothing, etc., must be regulated by what is left.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

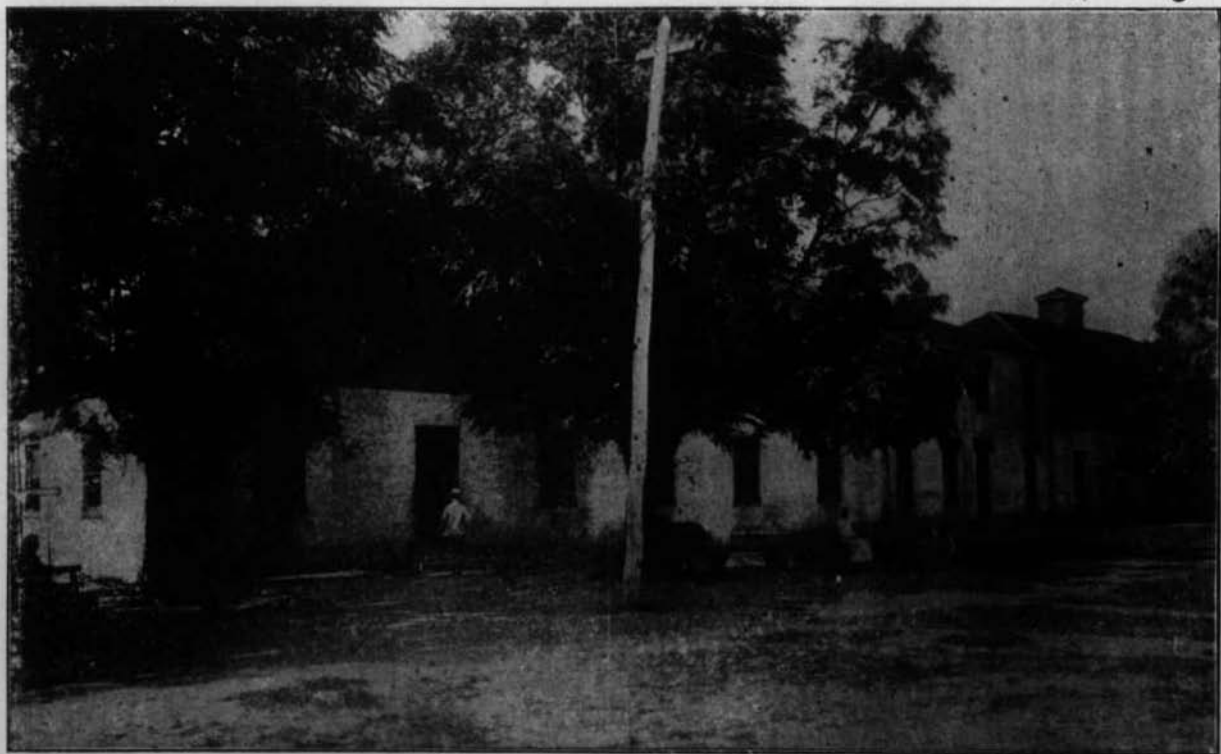
In addition to calling attention to the necessity of an increased appropriation for maintenance, I desire to mention items of improvements, which are highly essential.

COLORED FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The greatest increase in the population during the past term has been in the colored female department. The series of buildings now occupied by them are crowded and, aside from providing additional room for them, it will be necessary either to make extensive repairs to those now in use, or to condemn a portion and build anew. These buildings were originally detached one-story buildings, erected by the United States Government in 1834, and afterwards raised to two stories and connected by other structures. The floors and ceilings are all on different levels, and some of them are very near the ground, the dampness from which causes the timbers to decay very quickly. That portion of this department more recently constructed, known as the Colored Female Hospital and Dormitory, is in good condition. I would suggest therefore that either the old buildings be extensively overhauled and rebuilt, or that a new wing be added to connect with this dormitory.

ASSEMBLY HALL.

The present recreation or assembly hall is very inconveniently located, both for the Institution and for visitors who frequent our gatherings. It is situated on the third floor surrounded by the white female department, and in order to gain access to it, it is necessary to pass through the dining room of the convalescent patients of this department. It is also used for religious services, and as all can not attend either the religious services or amusements, those left in the surrounding dormitories are more or less disturbed by the exercises. There is but



Colored Female Buildings.

one entrance or exit to this hall, so that in case of fire or other necessity for hurriedly emptying the hall, serious inconvenience, if not danger, would be experienced. The hall itself is not large enough to accommodate the patients, with their attendant nurses, and is desired for dormitory use for patients.

In consideration of the foregoing, I recommend the erection of a two-story building, detached from the other buildings, and to contain on the first floor an assembly hall of adequate size and ventilation. A plan has been prepared which will give us a room suitable for all assemblages of either patients or employees and possess ample entrance and exit openings. The second story of this building should contain a dormitory for the accommodation of the single employees in the mechanical department, also the men on night duty, thus removing them from all contact with the patients, the noise and bustle of the wards, and insuring quiet and rest. The cost of the building as proposed, will approximate \$9,750.00.

DINING HALL.

At present the food is prepared in a general kitchen and transferred by open cars to the various rooms, of which there are nine. This method is old and unsatisfactory for a number of reasons. First: It takes much more room than would otherwise be required, room which could be profitably utilized otherwise. The food is practically cold when served and thus not so palatable nor inviting when so served. There is a maximum of waste under this arrangement. The constant changes in each room make it impossible to correctly apportion the food to each and the waste from each room is practically as great as would be were it all served in one hall. One large hall with the necessary subdivisions could be cared for by about half the number of waiters and other dining room attaches that are now required.

To overcome these objections, I think it very desirable to erect a one-story building near the main kitchen with as many interior rooms as might be required for the different classes of patients. Thus the food would be dished up in the kitchen and conveyed under cover, directly to the seats of the patients. The serving, orderly care of

dining hall, conduct of patients and employees, quantity and quality of food, etc., could be under the immediate supervision of one officer and under this arrangement a member of the staff could be detailed for inspection at each meal, a plan very desirable but impracticable with so many dining rooms and so far from each other.

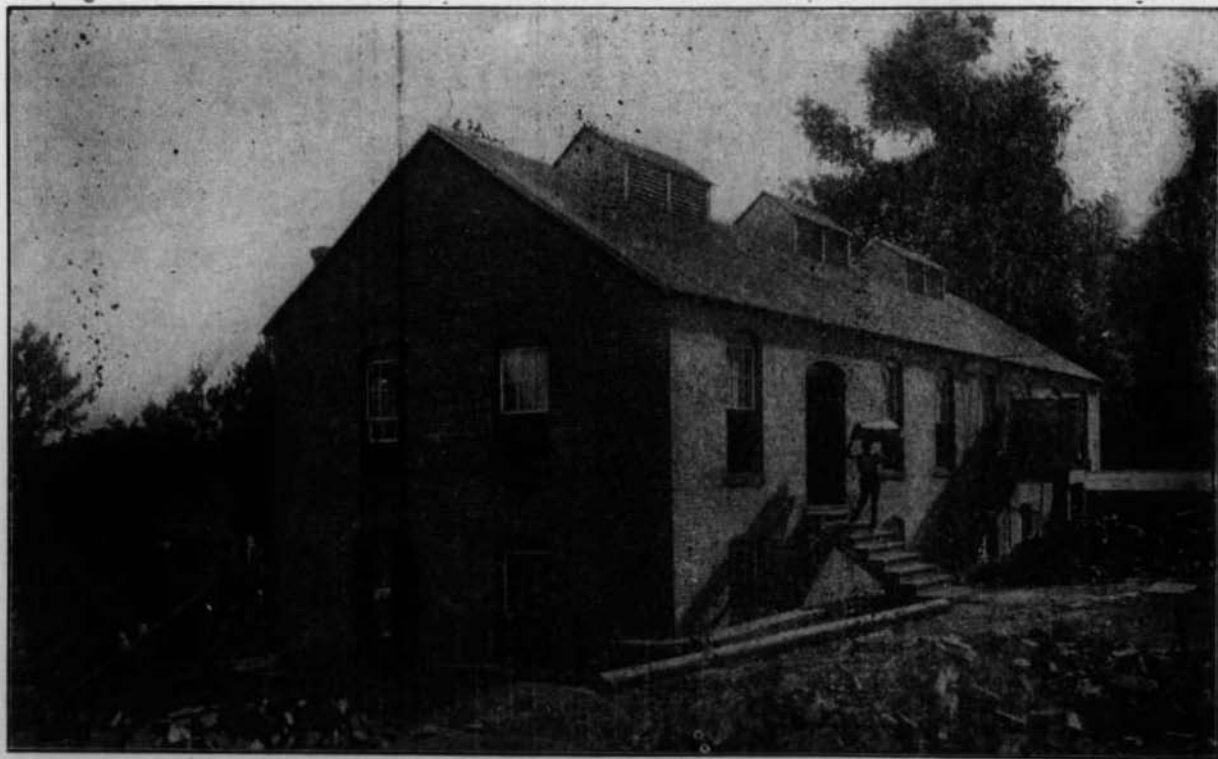
To erect a modern fireproof building to meet these requirements would cost approximately \$12,000.00.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Before concluding this report I desire to express the sense of personal obligation I feel for those who have aided and sustained me in the many trials incident to this work. The duties have been heavy and exacting, and the great responsibilities fully appreciated; but throughout it all I have been guided solely by what seemed best for those committed to our care and charge. The decisions required from time to time have been the result of careful consideration and sometimes were not easy of solution, but I have been fortunate in having a staff of willing assistants, and to them I wish to express publicly, as I have done personally, my appreciation of their ready cooperation in the work and their moral support under some very trying conditions. Our personal relations have been pleasant and the interest shown by them in the care and treatment of those so unfortunate as to be committed to the Institution has been very gratifying.

The subordinate employees have, in the main, rendered efficient service. Except in one case where they allowed themselves to be misled by designing persons within and without the Institution, they have been loyal and faithful, and for their course in this case many have since expressed regret. Since the reorganization incident to this occurrence their work has been conscientiously and satisfactorily performed.

The chaplains have held their services regularly and with due regard for the welfare of the patients. Dr. Carter has continued his practice of gathering from his friends various periodicals and magazines which he sends to us for the delectation and amusement of all, as well as many bound volumes of the standard magazines, to be placed in the Hospital reading room for permanent and general use.



New Steam Laundry.

A number of prominent citizens of Jacksonville united in presenting the Hospital with a beautiful window of leaded art glass, valued at several hundred dollars. While we have been unable to utilize this as yet, the plans referred to above for an Assembly Hall contemplate a prominent location for this window.

I desire also to thank those citizens of the State who, during the late Christmas holidays, contributed pine-apples, oranges, apples, nuts, tobacco, and a fine Edison phonograph, with four dozen records, for the use and amusement of the patients. The eatables were enjoyed to the fullest extent on the dance nights, and at other times the music from the phonograph has proven a source of great pleasure to all.

The following newspapers have been sent to the Institution with the compliments of the publishers, and I wish to thank them for this courtesy. It may not mean much to them financially, but, aside from the pleasure of having local and general news regularly, the kind thoughtfulness prompting the donation is deeply felt by the management as well as a great many of the patients:

The Times-Union and the Metropolis, of Jacksonville.

The Journal and the News, of Pensacola.

The Lake City Index, of Lake City.

The Sun, of Gainesville.

The —, of Miami.

Finally, I wish to convey to the Board my sincere thanks for the uniform courtesy and consideration shown me and the liberal spirit evinced in all your dealings and orders regarding the welfare of the Hospital. It has been appreciated by the entire staff, whose every effort will be continually exerted to merit, so far as possible, the confidence shown.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. WHITNER,

Superintendent.

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing Number Resident, Admitted, Total Number Treated, Monthly Per Capita Expense, Number and Percentage of Deaths and Recoveries each year for the last ten years.

Year.	Resident at beginning of year.	Admitted during the year.	Total number treated during the year.	Per capita expense of average monthly population.	Number recovered.	Percentage of recoveries of total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.
1893..	272	106	378	\$	23	6.09	59	15.60
1894..	275	132	407	9.98	34	8.32	29	7.12
1895..	305	...	365	11.48	32	8.76	39	10.68
1896..	288	171	459	10.81	39	8.49	35	7.67
1897..	373	175	548	9.37	39	7.11	51	9.30
1898..	443	230	673	8.72	70	10.43	92	13.67
1899..	491	221	712	11.20	65	9.26	69	9.83
1900..	561	219	780	9.36	59	7.57	94	12.05
1901..	601	274	875	9.19	87	10.00	118	13.49
1902..	640	286	926	9.39	108	11.66	102	11.00
1903..	697	237	934	9.77	80	8.56	104	11.11
1904..	734	305	1039	9.60	125	12.30	146	14.05
1905..	710	248	958	10.03	131	13.67	99	10.33
1906..	695	254	952	11.89	97	10.18	97	10.18

TABLE NO. 1.

Abstract of Invoices Approved in the Office of the Superintendent for 1905 Account Maintenance Appropriation.

Note.—The following table shows the dates of approval of invoices and not the date were paid by the Comptroller.

Purposes for Which Expended.	January	Febru'y	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept'ber	October	Nov'ber	Dec'ber	Totals.
Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Repairs and Renewals.	\$3,696.13	\$2,864.24	\$2,745.50	\$1,794.42	\$2,582.22	\$4,285.57	\$3,786.73	\$3,668.24	\$5,774.99	\$6,038.84	\$3,256.55	\$3,676.38	\$44,169.81
Transportation	628.25	452.24	634.26	708.76	281.54	643.57	785.93	545.03	437.96	60.37	59.60	176.03	5,413.54
Drugs	42.26	38.51	207.06	.....	202.48	22.43	229.89	102.22	46.48	113.15	126.91	.....	1,131.39
Farm	290.70	129.91	13.65	.....	20.10	285.94	81.00	84.83	121.35	.....	3.00	20.00	1,950.48
Dairy	6.75	190.00	.....	.....	.....	107.50	137	180.53	.....	81.00	.75	79.50	647.40
Chaplain .....	.....	25.00	35.20	25.00	.....	35.20	.....	25.00	35.20	25.00	.....	51.85	257.45
Improvements from Regular Appropriation.....	62.10	127.61	171.60	328.95	34.20	299.95	5.17	420.55	652.75	549.77	.....	.....	2,652.65
Incidental Cash Account	115.14	96.00	275.05	2.53	201.11	270.00	324.43	113.78	344.74	.....	.....	.....	1,742.78
Pay Roll	2,056.65	1,978.30	2,088.35	2,248.10	2,356.70	2,381.05	2,069.30	2,346.40	2,433.88	2,601.65	2,664.23	2,515.77	27,740.38
Total for months.....	\$6,897.98	\$5,901.81	\$6,170.67	\$5,107.76	\$5,678.35	\$8,331.21	\$7,283.32	\$7,486.58	\$9,847.35	\$9,469.78	\$6,111.04	\$6,519.53	\$84,805.88

TABLE NO 2.

Abstract of Invoices Approved in the Office of the Superintendent for 1906.

Note.—The following Table shows dates of approval of invoices and not the date when same were paid by the Comptroller.

Purposes for Which Expended.	January	Febru'y	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept'ber	October	Nov'ber	Dec'ber	Totals.
Groceries	\$2,229.91	\$2,042.50	\$3,032.52	\$2,498.68	\$2,554.75	\$3,519.53	\$2,450.61	\$2,481.24	\$2,670.63	\$3,003.33	\$2,127.85	\$4,612.71	\$33,224.26
Dry Goods and Clothing.....	942.58	187.13	405.49	.....	12.08	2,766.96	1,457.10	396.99	143.34	773.30	2,202.21	2,776.31	12,063.49
Repairs and Renewals.....	489.99	1,923.49	981.83	1,532.91	645.50	721.55	1,559.67	1,349.27	2,004.33	3,508.81	1,573.97	1,668.65	17,959.97
Transportation	157.34	58.44	57.11	41.60	.....	102.11	60.29	84.21	97.33	123.31	87.45	54.60	923.78
Drugs	85.49	39.36	168.90	43.85	62.00	44.84	12.58	100.76	.....	64.67	29.22	84.32	736.09
Farm	67.85	153.92	132.75	210.42	211.25	310.50	.....	20.66	.....	.....	.....	41.41	1,148.76
Dairy	132.50	.....	117.50	.....	75.10	4.33	.....	210.00	.....	200.00	.....	.....	739.43
Chaplain and Library .....	.....	.....	60.20	.....	.....	60.20	.....	.....	60.20	.....	.....	138.20	318.80
Improvements from Regular Appropriation.....	.....	.....	104.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227.58	.....	331.96
Incidental Cash Account	51.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259.27	35.13	250.27	196.03	792.64
Pay Roll	2,605.45	2,651.20	2,763.90	2,670.88	2,819.87	2,900.67	2,800.05	2,780.40	2,893.36	2,930.45	3,062.02	2,898.22	33,776.47
Totals for months.....	\$6,763.05	\$7,056.04	\$7,824.58	\$6,998.34	\$6,380.55	\$10,430.69	\$8,340.39	\$7,423.53	\$8,128.46	\$10,639.00	\$9,560.57	\$12,470.45	\$102,015.65

TABLE NO. 4.

The following table shows the expenditures made from the Special Appropriation for Improvements made by the Legislature of 1905. These sums represent the total cost of the improvements mentioned except in the case of the new buildings upon which there is some work yet to be done and some accounts yet to be adjusted. This additional work will bring the cost of this building up to about \$20,000.00, well within original estimate.

Year.	New building for col'd men	Ice plant and cold storage	Sawmill and planer.	Additions to steam plant.	Additions to waterw'ks	Amounts for year.
1905..	\$ 7,526.63	\$	\$ 1,090.66	\$ 3,845.17	\$ 6.80	\$12,469.26
1906..	11,089.61	3,896.69	9.47	1,920.71	3,896.69	20,813.17
Total	\$18,616.24	\$ 3,896.69	\$ 1,100.13	\$ 5,765.88	\$3,903.49	\$33,282.43

Amount of appropriation\$40,000.00
 Expended as per above..... 33,282.43

Balance available to complete building and additional extension of water system.....\$ 6,717.57

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing receipts from the Dairy for the years 1905 and 1906.

1905.	
Unseparated milk issued	10,773 gallons
Butter issued	2,003 pounds
Cream issued	306½ gallons
Buttermilk issued	1,421 gallons
1906.	
Unseparated milk issued	11,643 gallons
Butter issued	3,231½ pounds
Cream issued	510½ gallons
Buttermilk issued	1,283 gallons
Fertilizer produced in 1905, 248 tons; in 1906, 288 tons.	

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing receipts from Farm for the years 1905 and 1906.

1905.		1906.
9	Bushels radishes	4
98	Bushels squashes	98
20	Bushes tomatoes	34
30	Bushels beets	92
29½	Bushels okra	21
32	Bushels snap beans	58
86	Bushels peas	51
	Bushels cucumbers	9
35	Quarts strawberries	

71	Barrels cabbage	132
15	Barrels turnips	55
50	Barrels collards	
5	Barrels lettuce	14
5	Barrels onions	
2,852	Ears green corn	4,890
1,315	Bushels sweet potatoes	1,197
53	Bushels Irish potatoes	238
91	Barrels rutabagas	202
	Barrels mustard (green)	19
29,395	Pounds millet	
19,598	Pounds fodder	800
15,762	Pounds oats	15,300
65	Tons ensilage	115
25	Acres velvet beans	75
3,546	Pounds fresh pork	4,799

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing movement of population for the year 1905.

	White Men	White Women	Colored Men	Colored Women	Totals
Present at beginning of year	216	216	160	118	710
On furlough that date	16	21	...	...	37
Received during the year	64	54	68	62	248
To be accounted for....	296	291	228	180	995
Deductions various accounts--					
Discharged	44	34	38	26	142
Died at hospital	30	29	21	19	99
Died on furlough	1	1	..	..	2
Absent on furlough at close of the year	25	26	..	6	57
Total deductions	100	90	59	51	300
Leaving present at end of year	196	201	169	129	695
To which add those on furlough	25	26	...	6	57
Making totals on rolls at end of the year	221	227	169	135	752

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing movement of population in 1906.

	White Men	White Women	Colored Men	Colored Women	Totals
Present at beginning of year	196	201	169	129	695
On furlough that date...	25	26	...	6	57
Admitted during the year	81	53	76	47	257
To be accounted for.....	302	280	245	182	1,009
Deductions various ac- counts—					
Discharged from hospital	28	29	31	17	105
Discharged on furlough..	3	1	..	..	4
Died in hospital.....	20	23	35	19	97
Eloped and not returned.	1	..	..	..	1
Absent on furlough at close of the year.....	33	39	8	5	85
Total deductions	85	92	74	41	292
Remaining in hospital Dec. 31st, 1906.....	217	188	171	141	717
To which add those on furlough that date....	33	39	8	5	85
Total on rolls Dec. 31st.:	250	227	179	146	802

TABLE NO. 9.

Number residents at first of each month:

	1905.	1906.
January	710	695
February	714	702
March	714	704
April	705	708
May	718	713
June	718	715
July	691	725
August	696	731
September	694	732
October	700	722
November	695	711
December	700	715
	8,455	8,573
Monthly average	704.58	714.41

TABLE NO. 10.

Table showing alleged cause of insanity of patients admitted during the year 1905.

Alleged Cause.	White		Colored		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alcoholism	12	1	6	2	21
Congenital	1	2	4	4	11
Domestic troubles	2	7	4	4	14
Drugs	3	3	1	..	7
Epilepsy	3	1	12	6	22
Hereditary	22	6	..	1	9
Ill health	14	8	8	6	36
Not stated	17	12	20	28	77
Puerperal .....	..	4	..	2	6
Religious excitement	2	2	8	4	16
Senility	8	8	5	8	29
Totals	64	54	68	62	248

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing alleged cause of insanity of patients admitted during the year 1906.

Alleged Cause.	White		Colored		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alcoholism	8	..	5	..	13
Congenital	9	1	13	..	23
Domestic trouble	8	6	4	2	20
Drugs	3	2	2	2	9
Epilepsy	6	3	7	2	18
Hereditry	5	5	2	1	13
Ill health	13	12	14	11	50
Not stated	15	10	16	16	57
Puerperal .....	..	3	..	3	6
Religious excitement	6	2	9	5	22
Senility	8	9	4	5	26
Totals	81	53	76	47	257

TABLE NO. 12.

Showing diagnosis of patients admitted during the year 1905.

Diagnosis.	White		Colored		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Acute mania	15	16	15	20	66
Dementia praecox	15	14	13	16	58
Dementia senile	8	9	5	7	29
Epileptic insanity	3	1	12	2	18
Idiocy	1	2	4	4	11
Melancholia	8	4	11	6	29
Paresis	1	..	1	..	2
Puerperal insanity .....	..	4	..	2	6
Toxic insanity	13	4	7	5	29
Totals	64	54	68	62	248

TABLE NO. 13.

Showing diagnosis of patients admitted during the year 1906.

Diagnosis.	White		Colored		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Acute dementia	10	9	11	14	44
Arterial sclerosis	1	..	..	..	1
Dementia praecox	12	16	10	11	49
Dementia senile	8	9	4	5	26
Epileptic insanity	8	3	10	2	23
Idiocy	9	1	13	..	23
Melancholia	6	10	8	9	33
Not insane	4	..	1	..	5
Paranoia	2	..	3	..	5
Paresis	10	..	9	1	20
Puerperal .....	..	3	..	3	6
Toxic insanity	11	2	7	2	22
Totals	81	53	76	47	257

TABLE NO. 14.

Showing manner of discharge of patients during the year 1905.

Manner of Discharge.	White		Colored		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Improved	1	1	..	..	2
Not insane	1	2	..	..	3
Restored	39	30	37	25	131
Transferred to other hospitals.	2	..	..	..	2
Unimproved	1	1	1	1	4
Totals	44	34	38	26	142

TABLE NO. 15.

Showing manner of discharge of patients during the year 1906.

Manner of Discharge.	White		Colored		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Improved	3	..	..	..	3
Not insane	2	..	..	..	2
Restored	23	26	31	17	97
Unimproved	3	..	..	..	3
Totals	28	29	31	17	105

TABLE NO. 16.

Showing diagnosis of mental condition of patients who died during the year 1905.

Diagnosis.	White		Colored		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Acute mania	4	5	4	4	17
Chronic mania	2	2	1	..	5
Dementia epileptic	2	4	8	5	19
Dementia praecox	4	7	4	3	18
Dementia senile	13	5	3	2	23
Dementia toxic	3	1	..	1	5
Idiocy	1	1	1	..	3
Melancholia .....	..	3	..	2	5
Paresis	1	..	..	..	1
Puerperal mania .....	..	1	..	2	3
Totals	30	29	21	19	99

TABLE NO. 17.

Showing diagnosis of mental condition of patients who died during the year 1906.

Diagnosis.	White		Colored		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Acute mania	2	7	10	9	28
Alcoholism	1	..	1	..	2
Chronic mania	1	1	1	..	3
Dementia praecox	2	4	4	2	12
Dementia senile	7	7	2	4	20
Dementia epileptic	1	3	4	4	12
Idiocy	3	..	4	..	7
Melancholia .....	..	1	1	..	2
Paranoia	1	..	1	..	2
Paresis	2	..	7	..	9
Totals	20	23	35	19	97

TABLE NO. 18.

Showing the cause of death of patients who died during the year 1905.

Cause of Death.	White		Colored		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Apoplexy	1	1	..	..	2
Carcinoma	2	..	..	..	2
Cardiac dilatation	1	..	..	1	1
Congestion of lungs .....	..	..	..	1	1
Diarrhoea	3	..	..	1	4
Enteritis	1	1	..	..	2
Exhaustion maniacal	3	2	1	2	8
Exhaustion senile	7	2	2	1	12
Gastritis	1	..	..	..	1
Marasmus	1	..	..	..	1
Nephritis	1	2	1	..	4
Paralysis	3	1	1	..	5
Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	1
Puerperal septicaemia .....	..	..	..	1	1
Pyæmia	1	..	..	..	1
Remittent fever	1	3	..	2	6
Status epilepticus	1	..	6	2	9
Suicide	1	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis pulmonary	4	9	6	6	25
Typhoid fever	2	1	1	..	3
Valvular heart disease	4	1	1	3	9
Totals	30	29	21	19	99

TABLE NO. 19.

Showing the cause of death of patients who died during the year 1906.

Cause of Death.	White		Colored		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Apoplexy	2	3	..	1	6
Carcinoma of uterus .....	..	1	..	..	1
Cardiac insufficiency	1	..	1	..	2
Diarrhoea	1	6	1	1	9
Dysentery .....	..	1	..	..	1
Enteritis	1	..	..	..	1
Exhaustion, maniacal	3	3	6	3	15
Exhaustion senile	4	3	5	3	15
Gangrene	1	..	..	..	1
Nephritis	1	1	1	..	3
Paralysis hemiplegia	1	..	..	..	1
Pernicious anaemia .....	..	..	..	1	1
Remittent fever .....	..	1	..	1	2
Scorbutis .....	..	..	1	..	1
Status epilepticus .....	..	2	4	3	9
Suicide .....	..	..	1	..	1
Tuberculosis intestinal .....	..	..	1	..	1
Tuberculosis pulmonary	3	1	10	6	20
Typhoid fever	1	..	..	..	1
Valvular heart disease	1	1	2	..	4
Totals	20	23	35	19	97